

THE GAZETTE.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 22.

HOW THE SITUATION LOOKS TO THE DEMOCRATS.

One of the straw that point to the coming defeat of the free trade democratic party and the disgraceful partition administration of Grover Cleveland is the feeling of some of the leading democrats and democratic papers that have and are enough to look at the situation in an honest and business-like manner. The Brooklyn Eagle, the leading democratic paper of that city, views the situation with alarm as follows:

The New York Times, the chief of the mugwump democratic papers of the east, sent a correspondent to Connecticut to study the situation so far as the democratic party is concerned. Here is the opinion of the democratic correspondent as published in the democratic Times:

Harvard Oct. 19.—It has been said in letters to the Times concerning the political situation in this State that the conduct of the democratic campaign is not entirely satisfactory to all members of the party. Mr. A. B. Barr, editor of the Times of this city, in one of the gentlemanly who believe that different methods would be better. "I saw without hesitation," he remarked to-day, "that the national committee is slaughtering us in Connecticut."

The Charleston, South Carolina, News and Courier, which is giving the democratic ticket support to the utmost of its strength, prints a double headed editorial on the situation in which it says:

It is hard to speak plainly. Unless the democratic committee immediately alter the course of the campaign will be impeded. The National Committee is satisfied that, if our people are made to realize the gravity of the situation, and the vital importance of prompt action, a hard-fought campaign, extending to \$5,000 at least—can be raised in this State. We trust and believe that its confidence in the common sense and patriotism of the people will prove to be well founded.

The New York Journal is an alarmist. It has no desire to distress or disquiet the people. What it has said is the simple truth, and it would be worse than folly to hide it or ignore it.

Then comes the New York Herald, the most largely circulated democratic paper in the United States. Its testimony should stand for something. It has received more "private information" from its democratic friends in regard to the outlook in the Empire State, it there isn't a democratic score in New York there never was one anywhere. The Herald with the facts before it, and with a soberness that commands serious attention, says:

What the Herald desires is that the rank and file of the democratic party shall know precisely the situation and its dangers. When they know that they will act with energy. The truth is all ways lost. When men see that their cause, the cause they have rightfully and deeply at heart, is in peril, that will move them to vigorous and untiring action. The leaders know the situation already, but they conceal it from their people. We do not believe that such concealment is wise or prudent.

The vote of New York should not be lost by neglect, because, as we have said before—

Upon this slender thread—the vote of New York—hangs the hopes of the union! Have we a patriot in democratic circles or authority who will and us in winning this victory? Have we a traitor in our democratic councils who would prevent this consummation? This is the burning question of the hour.

So the readers of the Gazette will see that there is a much difference between the opinions of the republicans and the leading democratic papers of the east, on the situation. The republicans believe and even know, that the democratic party is going down to defeat; the democratic papers quoted, sound the alarm to their readers.

MR. HYZER AND THE TARIFF. E. M. Hyzer, Esq., appeared before a fair sized audience at Leppin's hall on Saturday evening to discuss the tariff question from the standpoint of what he chooses to be called "tariff reform." The speech was a much more able one than that delivered by the same gentleman two weeks previous in the rink. There was more polish about it, more candor, better spirit and better matter, and he certainly appeared the best for himself and the best for his cause.

In regard to one point in which the Gazette is individually concerned, and which was mentioned by Mr. Hyzer on Saturday evening, we will answer, that the statement alleged to have been made by Mr. Blaine in 1881, concerning the inequalities of wages in the United States and in England, is practically the work and the figures of Ouseley Shaw, of Manchester. In 1881 he reported on the condition of labor in England, especially of cotton factory operatives in Lancashire. The highest wages paid to that class of operatives in the kingdom were paid in Lancashire. In comparing the wages of these operatives with the average of those paid in Massachusetts, Mr. Shaw placed the weekly earnings in Lancashire at from \$7.20 to \$8.40, subject to a deduction of 10 per cent; and those of Massachusetts at from \$7.07 to \$10.30 without any deduction.

THE GAZETTE.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 22.

HOW THE SITUATION LOOKS TO THE DEMOCRATS.

One of the straw that point to the coming defeat of the free trade democratic party and the disgraceful partition administration of Grover Cleveland is the feeling of some of the leading democrats and democratic papers that have and are enough to look at the situation in an honest and business-like manner. The Brooklyn Eagle, the leading democratic paper of that city, views the situation with alarm as follows:

The New York Times, the chief of the mugwump democratic papers of the east, sent a correspondent to Connecticut to study the situation so far as the democratic party is concerned. Here is the opinion of the democratic correspondent as published in the democratic Times:

Harvard Oct. 19.—It has been said in letters to the Times concerning the political situation in this State that the conduct of the democratic campaign is not entirely satisfactory to all members of the party. Mr. A. B. Barr, editor of the Times of this city, in one of the gentlemanly who believe that different methods would be better. "I saw without hesitation," he remarked to-day, "that the national committee is slaughtering us in Connecticut."

The Charleston, South Carolina, News and Courier, which is giving the democratic ticket support to the utmost of its strength, prints a double headed editorial on the situation in which it says:

It is hard to speak plainly. Unless the democratic committee immediately alter the course of the campaign will be impeded. The National Committee is satisfied that, if our people are made to realize the gravity of the situation, and the vital importance of prompt action, a hard-fought campaign, extending to \$5,000 at least—can be raised in this State. We trust and believe that its confidence in the common sense and patriotism of the people will prove to be well founded.

The New York Journal is an alarmist. It has no desire to distress or disquiet the people. What it has said is the simple truth, and it would be worse than folly to hide it or ignore it.

Then comes the New York Herald, the most largely circulated democratic paper in the United States. Its testimony should stand for something. It has received more "private information" from its democratic friends in regard to the outlook in the Empire State, it there isn't a democratic score in New York there never was one anywhere. The Herald with the facts before it, and with a soberness that commands serious attention, says:

What the Herald desires is that the rank and file of the democratic party shall know precisely the situation and its dangers. When they know that they will act with energy. The truth is all ways lost. When men see that their cause, the cause they have rightfully and deeply at heart, is in peril, that will move them to vigorous and untiring action. The leaders know the situation already, but they conceal it from their people. We do not believe that such concealment is wise or prudent.

The vote of New York should not be lost by neglect, because, as we have said before—

Upon this slender thread—the vote of New York—hangs the hopes of the union! Have we a patriot in democratic circles or authority who will and us in winning this victory? Have we a traitor in our democratic councils who would prevent this consummation? This is the burning question of the hour.

So the readers of the Gazette will see that there is a much difference between the opinions of the republicans and the leading democratic papers of the east, on the situation. The republicans believe and even know, that the democratic party is going down to defeat; the democratic papers quoted, sound the alarm to their readers.

MR. HYZER AND THE TARIFF. E. M. Hyzer, Esq., appeared before a fair sized audience at Leppin's hall on Saturday evening to discuss the tariff question from the standpoint of what he chooses to be called "tariff reform." The speech was a much more able one than that delivered by the same gentleman two weeks previous in the rink. There was more polish about it, more candor, better spirit and better matter, and he certainly appeared the best for himself and the best for his cause.

In regard to one point in which the Gazette is individually concerned, and which was mentioned by Mr. Hyzer on Saturday evening, we will answer, that the statement alleged to have been made by Mr. Blaine in 1881, concerning the inequalities of wages in the United States and in England, is practically the work and the figures of Ouseley Shaw, of Manchester. In 1881 he reported on the condition of labor in England, especially of cotton factory operatives in Lancashire. The highest wages paid to that class of operatives in the kingdom were paid in Lancashire. In comparing the wages of these operatives with the average of those paid in Massachusetts, Mr. Shaw placed the weekly earnings in Lancashire at from \$7.20 to \$8.40, subject to a deduction of 10 per cent; and those of Massachusetts at from \$7.07 to \$10.30 without any deduction.

ARRAIGNED BY BLAINE.

Charges Against the Administration by the "Plumed Knight."

SYNOPSIS OF HIS CHICAGO SPEECH.

Mr. Blaine at Chicago. Chicago, Oct. 22.—Hon. James G. Blaine spoke Saturday evening for thirty-five minutes to an audience of 7,000 people in the Auditorium on Michigan avenue. An equally large meeting was held simultaneously in the adjoining Cavalry Armory, where Mr. Blaine also made a brief address. Both buildings were densely thronged, and many persons were unable to gain admittance to them there were within the buildings.

The arrival of Mr. Blaine at Battery D was the signal for an outburst of applause, and upon his introduction by Governor Oglesby the cheering continued for several minutes. When the cheering followed the introduction had subsided Mr. Blaine began his speech, a synopsis of the principal points of which will be found below.

Mr. Blaine first spoke of the advancement made by the country during twenty-five years of Republican rule, contrasting it with the manner in which things had been carried on during the three and a half years of Democratic administration. The great result of this campaign would be to determine whether the Republican party, with its record of achievements, should be granted a new lease of power. Republicans contend that the administration of President Cleveland the will of the country has not been promoted. Democratic promises of reform have been disregarded, the National Bank has been dismantled, the payment of our industrial system, which under a protective tariff has caused us to advance rapidly in power and prosperity, is threatened.

Mr. Cleveland is arraigned by the Republicans for his failure to keep his promise to improve the civil service. The civil service has been constant deterioration. More officials have been removed by him without charge and for political reasons than any since the beginning of the republic. His appointments have not been based upon merit but have been based upon favor and the assessment of jobs. He has become more notorious. Moreover, it is charged that many of his appointees, even convicted and pardoned criminals, have been placed in office.

Republicans arraign the President for having surrendered the rights of the country to the desires of the North American coast in a manner derogatory to the dignity of the Nation and in the utter disregard of the rights of the Nation. This question is one that has been in dispute since the war of 1812, and never before has the country in the loss of its western boundary to the sea, and to Great Britain the rights which the present administration abandons, to the sacrifice of National honor and the destruction of the right of our fishermen. Americans were not more surprised at the same manner in which our fishery rights were surrendered than was England. The obstacles hitherto insurmountable by British diplomacy have been removed by the present administration and the pathway to a diplomatic victory had been made smooth.

Mr. Cleveland is also arraigned for his cruel disregard of the rights of poor and needy soldiers. He has incurred the wrath of the service of the Nation, and who, by the intervention of the President's veto, were deprived of the pension which they were entitled to. The President's veto, in the case of the pension bill, was not only a general bill for the relief of these soldiers, but it was a bill for the relief of the families of these soldiers. Not only do they arraign him for his veto of pension bills, but for his general and dangerous use of the veto power, which is without precedent in the history of the republic.

Not only do they arraign him for his veto of pension bills, but for his general and dangerous use of the veto power, which is without precedent in the history of the republic. They arraign him for his veto of the bill for the relief of the families of these soldiers. They arraign him for his veto of the bill for the relief of the families of these soldiers. They arraign him for his veto of the bill for the relief of the families of these soldiers.

The Administration is further charged by Republicans with having been unworthy, without precedent, and for partisan reasons alone, disfranchised 70,000 American citizens in Dakota by its refusal to admit that territory to the Union. Mr. Blaine drew out his subject at considerable length, contrasting the condition of Dakota with that of other States. Such a use of the veto power would not only destroy any constitutional check in Europe. The Administration is further charged by Republicans with having been unworthy, without precedent, and for partisan reasons alone, disfranchised 70,000 American citizens in Dakota by its refusal to admit that territory to the Union.

THE FAIR.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 22.

HOW THE SITUATION LOOKS TO THE DEMOCRATS.

One of the straw that point to the coming defeat of the free trade democratic party and the disgraceful partition administration of Grover Cleveland is the feeling of some of the leading democrats and democratic papers that have and are enough to look at the situation in an honest and business-like manner. The Brooklyn Eagle, the leading democratic paper of that city, views the situation with alarm as follows:

The New York Times, the chief of the mugwump democratic papers of the east, sent a correspondent to Connecticut to study the situation so far as the democratic party is concerned. Here is the opinion of the democratic correspondent as published in the democratic Times:

Harvard Oct. 19.—It has been said in letters to the Times concerning the political situation in this State that the conduct of the democratic campaign is not entirely satisfactory to all members of the party. Mr. A. B. Barr, editor of the Times of this city, in one of the gentlemanly who believe that different methods would be better. "I saw without hesitation," he remarked to-day, "that the national committee is slaughtering us in Connecticut."

The Charleston, South Carolina, News and Courier, which is giving the democratic ticket support to the utmost of its strength, prints a double headed editorial on the situation in which it says:

It is hard to speak plainly. Unless the democratic committee immediately alter the course of the campaign will be impeded. The National Committee is satisfied that, if our people are made to realize the gravity of the situation, and the vital importance of prompt action, a hard-fought campaign, extending to \$5,000 at least—can be raised in this State. We trust and believe that its confidence in the common sense and patriotism of the people will prove to be well founded.

The New York Journal is an alarmist. It has no desire to distress or disquiet the people. What it has said is the simple truth, and it would be worse than folly to hide it or ignore it.

Then comes the New York Herald, the most largely circulated democratic paper in the United States. Its testimony should stand for something. It has received more "private information" from its democratic friends in regard to the outlook in the Empire State, it there isn't a democratic score in New York there never was one anywhere. The Herald with the facts before it, and with a soberness that commands serious attention, says:

What the Herald desires is that the rank and file of the democratic party shall know precisely the situation and its dangers. When they know that they will act with energy. The truth is all ways lost. When men see that their cause, the cause they have rightfully and deeply at heart, is in peril, that will move them to vigorous and untiring action. The leaders know the situation already, but they conceal it from their people. We do not believe that such concealment is wise or prudent.

The vote of New York should not be lost by neglect, because, as we have said before—

Upon this slender thread—the vote of New York—hangs the hopes of the union! Have we a patriot in democratic circles or authority who will and us in winning this victory? Have we a traitor in our democratic councils who would prevent this consummation? This is the burning question of the hour.

So the readers of the Gazette will see that there is a much difference between the opinions of the republicans and the leading democratic papers of the east, on the situation. The republicans believe and even know, that the democratic party is going down to defeat; the democratic papers quoted, sound the alarm to their readers.

MR. HYZER AND THE TARIFF. E. M. Hyzer, Esq., appeared before a fair sized audience at Leppin's hall on Saturday evening to discuss the tariff question from the standpoint of what he chooses to be called "tariff reform." The speech was a much more able one than that delivered by the same gentleman two weeks previous in the rink. There was more polish about it, more candor, better spirit and better matter, and he certainly appeared the best for himself and the best for his cause.

In regard to one point in which the Gazette is individually concerned, and which was mentioned by Mr. Hyzer on Saturday evening, we will answer, that the statement alleged to have been made by Mr. Blaine in 1881, concerning the inequalities of wages in the United States and in England, is practically the work and the figures of Ouseley Shaw, of Manchester. In 1881 he reported on the condition of labor in England, especially of cotton factory operatives in Lancashire. The highest wages paid to that class of operatives in the kingdom were paid in Lancashire. In comparing the wages of these operatives with the average of those paid in Massachusetts, Mr. Shaw placed the weekly earnings in Lancashire at from \$7.20 to \$8.40, subject to a deduction of 10 per cent; and those of Massachusetts at from \$7.07 to \$10.30 without any deduction.

THE FAIR.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 22.

HOW THE SITUATION LOOKS TO THE DEMOCRATS.

One of the straw that point to the coming defeat of the free trade democratic party and the disgraceful partition administration of Grover Cleveland is the feeling of some of the leading democrats and democratic papers that have and are enough to look at the situation in an honest and business-like manner. The Brooklyn Eagle, the leading democratic paper of that city, views the situation with alarm as follows:

The New York Times, the chief of the mugwump democratic papers of the east, sent a correspondent to Connecticut to study the situation so far as the democratic party is concerned. Here is the opinion of the democratic correspondent as published in the democratic Times:

Harvard Oct. 19.—It has been said in letters to the Times concerning the political situation in this State that the conduct of the democratic campaign is not entirely satisfactory to all members of the party. Mr. A. B. Barr, editor of the Times of this city, in one of the gentlemanly who believe that different methods would be better. "I saw without hesitation," he remarked to-day, "that the national committee is slaughtering us in Connecticut."

The Charleston, South Carolina, News and Courier, which is giving the democratic ticket support to the utmost of its strength, prints a double headed editorial on the situation in which it says:

It is hard to speak plainly. Unless the democratic committee immediately alter the course of the campaign will be impeded. The National Committee is satisfied that, if our people are made to realize the gravity of the situation, and the vital importance of prompt action, a hard-fought campaign, extending to \$5,000 at least—can be raised in this State. We trust and believe that its confidence in the common sense and patriotism of the people will prove to be well founded.

The New York Journal is an alarmist. It has no desire to distress or disquiet the people. What it has said is the simple truth, and it would be worse than folly to hide it or ignore it.

Then comes the New York Herald, the most largely circulated democratic paper in the United States. Its testimony should stand for something. It has received more "private information" from its democratic friends in regard to the outlook in the Empire State, it there isn't a democratic score in New York there never was one anywhere. The Herald with the facts before it, and with a soberness that commands serious attention, says:

What the Herald desires is that the rank and file of the democratic party shall know precisely the situation and its dangers. When they know that they will act with energy. The truth is all ways lost. When men see that their cause, the cause they have rightfully and deeply at heart, is in peril, that will move them to vigorous and untiring action. The leaders know the situation already, but they conceal it from their people. We do not believe that such concealment is wise or prudent.

The vote of New York should not be lost by neglect, because, as we have said before—

Upon this slender thread—the vote of New York—hangs the hopes of the union! Have we a patriot in democratic circles or authority who will and us in winning this victory? Have we a traitor in our democratic councils who would prevent this consummation? This is the burning question of the hour.

So the readers of the Gazette will see that there is a much difference between the opinions of the republicans and the leading democratic papers of the east, on the situation. The republicans believe and even know, that the democratic party is going down to defeat; the democratic papers quoted, sound the alarm to their readers.

MR. HYZER AND THE TARIFF. E. M. Hyzer, Esq., appeared before a fair sized audience at Leppin's hall on Saturday evening to discuss the tariff question from the standpoint of what he chooses to be called "tariff reform." The speech was a much more able one than that delivered by the same gentleman two weeks previous in the rink. There was more polish about it, more candor, better spirit and better matter, and he certainly appeared the best for himself and the best for his cause.

In regard to one point in which the Gazette is individually concerned, and which was mentioned by Mr. Hyzer on Saturday evening, we will answer, that the statement alleged to have been made by Mr. Blaine in 1881, concerning the inequalities of wages in the United States and in England, is practically the work and the figures of Ouseley Shaw, of Manchester. In 1881 he reported on the condition of labor in England, especially of cotton factory operatives in Lancashire. The highest wages paid to that class of operatives in the kingdom were paid in Lancashire. In comparing the wages of these operatives with the average of those paid in Massachusetts, Mr. Shaw placed the weekly earnings in Lancashire at from \$7.20 to \$8.40, subject to a deduction of 10 per cent; and those of Massachusetts at from \$7.07 to \$10.30 without any deduction.

THE FAIR.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 22.

HOW THE SITUATION LOOKS TO THE DEMOCRATS.

One of the straw that point to the coming defeat of the free trade democratic party and the disgraceful partition administration of Grover Cleveland is the feeling of some of the leading democrats and democratic papers that have and are enough to look at the situation in an honest and business-like manner. The Brooklyn Eagle, the leading democratic paper of that city, views the situation with alarm as follows:

The New York Times, the chief of the mugwump democratic papers of the east, sent a correspondent to Connecticut to study the situation so far as the democratic party is concerned. Here is the opinion of the democratic correspondent as published in the democratic Times:

Harvard Oct. 19.—It has been said in letters to the Times concerning the political situation in this State that the conduct of the democratic campaign is not entirely satisfactory to all members of the party. Mr. A. B. Barr, editor of the Times of this city, in one of the gentlemanly who believe that different methods would be better. "I saw without hesitation," he remarked to-day, "that the national committee is slaughtering us in Connecticut."

The Charleston, South Carolina, News and Courier, which is giving the democratic ticket support to the utmost of its strength, prints a double headed editorial on the situation in which it says:

It is hard to speak plainly. Unless the democratic committee immediately alter the course of the campaign will be impeded. The National Committee is satisfied that, if our people are made to realize the gravity of the situation, and the vital importance of prompt action, a hard-fought campaign, extending to \$5,000 at least—can be raised in this State. We trust and believe that its confidence in the common sense and patriotism of the people will prove to be well founded.

The New York Journal is an alarmist. It has no desire to distress or disquiet the people. What it has said is the simple truth, and it would be worse than folly to hide it or ignore it.

Then comes the New York Herald, the most largely circulated democratic paper in the United States. Its testimony should stand for something. It has received more "private information" from its democratic friends in regard to the outlook in the Empire State, it there isn't a democratic score in New York there never was one anywhere. The Herald with the facts before it, and with a soberness that commands serious attention, says:

What the Herald desires is that the rank and file of the democratic party shall know precisely the situation and its dangers. When they know that they will act with energy. The truth is all ways lost. When men see that their cause, the cause they have rightfully and deeply at heart, is in peril, that will move them to vigorous and untiring action. The leaders know the situation already, but they conceal it from their people. We do not believe that such concealment is wise or prudent.

The vote of New York should not be lost by neglect, because, as we have said before—

Upon this slender thread—the vote of New York—hangs the hopes of the union! Have we a patriot in democratic circles or authority who will and us in winning this victory? Have we a traitor in our democratic councils who would prevent this consummation? This is the burning question of the hour.

So the readers of the Gazette will see that there is a much difference between the opinions of the republicans and the leading democratic papers of the east, on the situation. The republicans believe and even know, that the democratic party is going down to defeat; the democratic papers quoted, sound the alarm to their readers.

MR. HYZER AND THE TARIFF. E. M. Hyzer, Esq., appeared before a fair sized audience at Leppin's hall on Saturday evening to discuss the tariff question from the standpoint of what he chooses to be called "tariff reform." The speech was a much more able one than that delivered by the same gentleman two weeks previous in the rink. There was more polish about it, more candor, better spirit and better matter, and he certainly appeared the best for himself and the best for his cause.

In regard to one point in which the Gazette is individually concerned, and which was mentioned by Mr. Hyzer on Saturday evening, we will answer, that the statement alleged to have been made by Mr. Blaine in 1881, concerning the inequalities of wages in the United States and in England, is practically the work and the figures of Ouseley Shaw, of Manchester. In 1881 he reported on the condition of labor in England, especially of cotton factory operatives in Lancashire. The highest wages paid to that class of operatives in the kingdom were paid in Lancashire. In comparing the wages of these operatives with the average of those paid in Massachusetts, Mr. Shaw placed the weekly earnings in Lancashire at from \$7.20 to \$8.40, subject to a deduction of 10 per cent; and those of Massachusetts at from \$7.07 to \$10.30 without any deduction.

THE FAIR.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 22.

HOW THE SITUATION LOOKS TO THE DEMOCRATS.

One of the straw that point to the coming defeat of the free trade democratic party and the disgraceful partition administration of Grover Cleveland is the feeling of some of the leading democrats and democratic papers that have and are enough to look at the situation in an honest and business-like manner. The Brooklyn Eagle, the leading democratic paper of that city, views the situation with alarm as follows:

The New York Times, the chief of the mugwump democratic papers of the east, sent a correspondent to Connecticut to study the situation so far as the democratic party is concerned. Here is the opinion of the democratic correspondent as published in the democratic Times:

Harvard Oct. 19.—It has been said in letters to the Times concerning the political situation in this State that the conduct of the democratic campaign is not entirely satisfactory to all members of the party. Mr. A. B. Barr, editor of the Times of this city, in one of the gentlemanly who believe that different methods would be better. "I saw without hesitation," he remarked to-day, "that the national committee is slaughtering us in Connecticut."

The Charleston, South Carolina, News and Courier, which is giving the democratic ticket support to the utmost of its strength, prints a double headed editorial on the situation in which it says:

It is hard to speak plainly. Unless the democratic committee immediately alter the course of the campaign will be impeded. The National Committee is satisfied that, if our people are made to realize the gravity of the situation, and the vital importance of prompt action, a hard-fought campaign, extending to \$5,000 at least—can be raised in this State. We trust and believe that its confidence in the common sense and patriotism of the people will prove to be well founded.

The New York Journal is an alarmist. It has no desire to distress or disquiet the people. What it has said is the simple truth, and it would be worse than folly to hide it or ignore it.

Then comes the New York Herald, the most largely circulated democratic paper in the United States. Its testimony should stand for something. It has received more "private information" from its democratic friends in regard to the outlook in the Empire State, it there isn't a democratic score in New York there never was one anywhere. The Herald with the facts before it, and with a soberness that commands serious attention, says:

What the Herald desires is that the rank and file of the democratic party shall know precisely the situation and its dangers. When they know that they will act with energy. The truth is all ways lost. When men see that their cause, the cause they have rightfully and deeply at heart, is in peril, that will move them to vigorous and untiring action. The leaders know the situation already, but they conceal it from their people. We do not believe that such concealment is wise or prudent.

The vote of New York should not be lost by neglect, because, as we have said before—

Upon this slender thread—the vote of New York—hangs the hopes of the union! Have we a patriot in democratic circles or authority who will and us in winning this victory? Have we a traitor in our democratic councils who would prevent this consummation? This is the burning question of the hour.

So the readers of the Gazette will see that there is a much difference between the opinions of the republicans and the leading democratic papers of the east, on the situation. The republicans believe and even know, that the democratic party is going down to defeat; the democratic papers quoted, sound the alarm to their readers.

MR. HYZER AND THE TARIFF. E. M. Hyzer, Esq., appeared before a fair sized audience at Leppin's hall on Saturday evening to discuss the tariff question from the standpoint of what he chooses to be called "tariff reform." The speech was a much more able one than that delivered by the same gentleman two weeks previous in the rink. There was more polish about it, more candor, better spirit and better matter, and he certainly appeared the best for himself and the best for his cause.

In regard to one point in which the Gazette is individually concerned, and which was mentioned by Mr. Hyzer on Saturday evening, we will answer, that the statement alleged to have been made by Mr. Blaine in 1881, concerning the inequalities of wages in the United States and in England, is practically the work and the figures of Ouseley Shaw, of Manchester. In 1881 he reported on the condition of labor in England, especially of cotton factory operatives in Lancashire. The highest wages paid to that class of operatives in the kingdom were paid in Lancashire. In comparing the wages of these operatives with the average of those paid in Massachusetts, Mr. Shaw placed the weekly earnings in Lancashire at from \$7.20 to \$8.40, subject to a deduction of 10 per cent; and those of Massachusetts at from \$7.07 to \$10.30 without any deduction.

THE FAIR.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 22.

HOW THE SITUATION LOOKS TO THE DEMOCRATS.

One of the straw that point to the coming defeat of the free trade democratic party and the disgraceful partition administration of Grover Cleveland is the feeling of some of the leading democrats and democratic papers that have and are enough to look at the situation in an honest and business-like manner. The Brooklyn Eagle, the leading democratic paper of that city, views the situation with alarm as follows:

The New York Times, the chief of the mugwump democratic papers of the east, sent a correspondent to Connecticut to study the situation so far as the democratic party is concerned. Here is the opinion of the democratic correspondent as published in the democratic Times:

Harvard Oct. 19.—It has been said in letters to the Times concerning the political situation in this State that the conduct of the democratic campaign is not entirely satisfactory to all members of the party. Mr. A. B. Barr, editor of the Times of this city, in one of the gentlemanly who believe that different methods would be better. "I saw without hesitation," he remarked to-day, "that the national committee is slaughtering us in Connecticut."

The Charleston, South Carolina, News and Courier, which is giving the democratic ticket support to the utmost of its strength, prints a double headed editorial on the situation in which it says:

It is hard to speak plainly. Unless the democratic committee immediately alter the course of the campaign will be impeded. The National Committee is satisfied that, if our people are made to realize the gravity of the situation, and the vital importance of prompt action, a hard-fought campaign, extending to \$5,000 at least—can be raised in this State. We trust and believe that its confidence in the common sense and patriotism of the people will prove to be well founded.

The New York Journal is an alarmist. It has no desire to distress or disquiet the people. What it has said is the simple truth, and it would be worse than folly to hide it or ignore it.

Then comes the New York Herald, the most largely circulated democratic paper in the United States. Its testimony should stand for something. It has received more "private information" from its democratic friends in regard to the outlook in the Empire State, it there isn't a democratic score in New York there never was one anywhere. The Herald with the facts before it, and with a soberness that commands serious attention, says:

What the Herald desires is that the rank and file of the democratic party shall know precisely the situation and its dangers. When they know that they will act with energy. The truth is all ways lost. When men see that their cause, the cause they have rightfully and deeply at heart, is in peril, that will move them to vigorous and untiring action. The leaders know the situation already, but they conceal it from their people. We do not believe that such concealment is wise or prudent.

The vote of New York should not be lost by neglect, because, as we have said before—

Upon this slender thread—the vote of New York—hangs the hopes of the union! Have we a patriot in democratic circles or authority who will and us in winning this victory? Have we a traitor in our democratic councils who would prevent this consummation? This is the burning question of the hour.

So the readers of the Gazette will see that there is a much difference between the opinions of the republicans and the leading democratic papers of the east, on the situation. The republicans believe and even know, that the democratic party is going down to defeat; the democratic papers quoted, sound the alarm to their readers.

MR. HYZER AND THE TARIFF. E. M. Hyzer, Esq., appeared before a fair sized audience at Leppin's hall on Saturday evening to discuss the tariff question from the standpoint of what he chooses to be called "tariff reform." The speech was a much more able one than that delivered by the same gentleman two weeks previous in the rink. There was more polish about it, more candor, better spirit and better matter, and he certainly appeared the best for himself and the best for his cause.

In regard to one point in which the Gazette is individually concerned, and which was mentioned by Mr. Hyzer on Saturday evening, we will answer, that the statement alleged to have been made by Mr. Blaine in 1881, concerning the inequalities of wages in the United States and in England, is practically the work and the figures of Ouseley Shaw, of Manchester. In 1881 he reported on the condition of labor in England, especially of cotton factory operatives in Lancashire. The highest wages paid to that class of operatives in the kingdom were paid in Lancashire. In comparing the wages of these operatives with the average of those paid in Massachusetts, Mr. Shaw placed the weekly earnings in Lanc

\$1,000

That we have the finest line of
Cook -- Stoves !
Heating Stoves
And Ranges.

We Can Save You Money.

And give you good goods. Our stock
Builders Hardware, Cutlery and
TINWARE

ALL kinds of Tin and Sheet Iron Work
Setting up Stoves, etc., done by first-
class Workmen. Don't forget
LOWELL'S !

NEW - STORE !
Now open the Second ward
Plum and Seed

Flour and Feed
Store at
43 North Main Street.
All kinds of Flour and Feed,

And everything kept in a first class flour and feed store, in stock.

A Trial is All We Ask.

Good delivered to any part of the city.

W. H. BUSHNELL.

PLUMBING,
Steam and Gas Fitting
We keep in stock Steam and Gas Fitting
Goods, Steam Packing, Gas Fixtures, &c

And Pump repairs, Water, Sewer and Soil Pipe
put in.
H. E. MEYER & CO.
No. 5, N. Franklin Street.
dece8dly

All the Latest Styles
 OF
 HATS, BONNETS AND

MINNERY GOODS,
AT
MRS. SADLER'S.

SOUTH MAIN STREET.
THREE MORE
HARVEST
EXCURSIONS

TO
 MONTANA,
 TUESDAY { Sept. 25th.
 Oct. 9th and 23rd.

**St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba
RAILWAY.**
FROM
St. Paul & Minneapolis

**Cheaper than
Ever Before!**
Less than One Cent per Mile.
No round trip rate being more than TWENTY
DOLLARS, including GREAT FALLS, HEL-

Persons desiring to take a trip through Northern Minnesota, Dakota or Montana for the purpose of looking over the country, or with the idea of selecting a new home within the boundaries of the **GRAND TROUT WHEAT BELT IN THE WORLD** and an agricultural country suitable for diversified farming, dairy and stock raising, will do well to take advantage of


low
TION.
to 48
TON.
cat.
TION
Peath
TION

Janesville City Hospital.

A private institution in which excellent accommodations, board, attendance and medical service can be

K : For information address S. B. Smith, President, or E. B. Helmstreet, Secretary, Janesville, Wis.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1872
BAKER'S
Breakfast Cocoa.
 Prepared absolutely pure
 Cocoa, from which the excess of
 Oil has been removed. It has three



with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.



Store
ie \$1.00
2.25, up
AND 20c

ON WOOD
FOR ADVERTISING & RELOCATING

O. H. MEAD



JANESVILLE
WIS.
EXCHANGE

MEN ONLY Cure for VALIUM, PERTONOL, LAX
of many types, device, ment, con
science, etc. **BOOK FREE.** Erie Res. Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The three wise men

And you can't
If you but d

The Soap that's called
Its good effects to
Because 'twill help you
At such a rapid rate
That you'll have time to m
All Grocers sell-S
Made by N. K. FAI

SALE OF FOREIGN

Office of

Notice is hereby given that all the School
ground, and Swamp Lands in the State of Wis
non-payment of interest for the year of 1884, w
Capital in Madison, on the 1st day of Decembe
to pay; said sale will be commenced at 10 o'clo
of said lands shall have been offered.

Said lands will be offered by Counties, in
Among these are the following covered by
price ranges opposite each tract under the he-
the principal due at the time of sale there be
three per cent. damages; the cost of advertising
the land and remain unpaid. Said lands will
be same, not included herein.



The percentage payable at the time of parcel

ADVERTISMENT OF FORFEITED LANDS

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
Jefferson Sinclair.....	NWNE NW SW NE NW

CAUTION

Beware of Fraud, as my name and the price are stamped on the bottom of all my advertisements close before entering the factory, which prevents the unscrupulous from profiting and for your goods if a customer says, "My Mr. Bonifant above, at a reduced price, or says he has them without my name and price stamped on the bottom, you'll find them a fraud."



gentle style

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN

The only safe SEAMLESS shoe made in the U. S. TALES OF WAX THREAD turn the feet, easy to have stored and WILL NOT RIP.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$4 SHOE, the original and only unimpaired, well known. Double cut toe-making shoes existing from 1840 to the present.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$5.50 POLICE SHOE, Half-Round Heel and Leather Carries all wear. Sprung Heel and a full leather foot. No Pain or Soreness to turn the feet.

[illegible][illegible]

The Aldine Fire-Place

is the ONLY GRATE that can be piped to connect with chimney. Unlike any other grate, it has no draught, it is the most economical, it is a combination of hard coal, economy, perfect combustion, warm fires and draughtless burning and operated with one half the cost of any draught grate. Will keep your grate in the modern return-draught burning hard-coal stove of to-day as warm and comfortable as the old-fashioned wood-burning coal stove of the 19th century, and for illustrated circulars, please fill in information. Address: JOHN GUINNETH, Agents, 1000 N. 10th St., JARVISVILLE, W. VA.

oct29:1m

S. W. Tansill & Co., (Merchants, Cor.
 22 State St., Chicago.) Every Town
 Has One.
 Sole agent at Jresville
 67ojamwly

CAMPAIN GOOD
OUR new CATALOGUE of
ELECTRIC OUTFITS, with complete
drill tactics and full instructions for
organizing and drilling Marine
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE BY
A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
108 Madison St., 241 Broadway
CHICAGO, N. Y.

THE GAZETTE.
THE OFFICIAL CITY PAPER.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
Subscription and Advertising Rates.
DAILY: For year payable in monthly installments, \$1.50.
WEEKLY: For year payable in advance, \$1.00.
SINGLE COPIES, 5 CENTS.
For orders of change, subscription, or other business, apply to the publisher, J. M. GATZERT, at the office of the Gazette, 101 North Franklin street, St. Louis, Mo.

THE CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.
The Republicans Once More Offer to Meet the Democrats in Joint Debate.
A Question Presented Which Can Hardly Fail to be Satisfactory.
JANESVILLE, Wis., Oct. 18, 1888.
To the Hon. Mr. Richardson, President of the Democratic Club:
Dear Sir: When an acceptance of your invitation to discuss the tariff was sent to you, it was supposed by the Republican Club that you would select some gentleman to oppose with the gentleman who was named by us to arrange the details of the debate. For some reason you declined to meet us on this basis, and I therefore again address you on the subject.
If the two gentlemen were chosen as suggested, it would have been our first effort to secure the adoption of a question for debate which should fairly bring under discussion the time and ends of the two parties as evidenced, not simply by the expression of individual opinion, but by executive acts and attempted legislation. This being presumably a campaign of intelligence you would not of course expect that republicans would concur in the language of your preamble, that the tariff is the only issue before the American people. Neither would you expect that republicans would care to discuss the views entertained by President Cleveland when such high democratic authority as the Nashville American finds only settlements of protection in the proslavery literary productions; and such high democratic authority as the Louisville Courier Journal finds them insulating only extreme free trade views. The democratic position on this question has been crystallized in the Mills bill and in this bill with its high duties on southern products and removal of all duties on important articles of northern production, with its provisions for the encouragement of moonshiners and free saloons, together with its scandalous combination with the "sugar trust," which republicans are anxious to have brought before, and understood by the people.
It is therefore suggested that in place of the proposition offered by you the following question be discussed:
Resolved, That the best interests of the country would be promoted by the restoration to power of the republican party.
The discussion of this resolution would permit the consideration of such questions as the propriety of a second term for the president which Mr. Cleveland denounced with the most unparalyzing vigor; the continuation of coming silver; which Mr. Cleveland officially declared would bring speedy ruin upon the country; the civil service reform which Mr. Cleveland has thoroughly abandoned and apparently forgotten; the solid South; the omission of Dakota; the management of our foreign affairs and the pension system. Should you accept this proposition it will be the pleasure of the Republican Club to name two gentlemen to confer with the same number to be selected by you to make suitable arrangements for the discussion.
STANLEY B. SMITH,
President of Republican Club.

NOTES:
October 22, 1888.
Hon. Alex. Richardson, President of the Democratic Club:
Dear Sir:—I have read your letter of October 20th, with great gratification. You show clearly by attempting to lug in matters which you admit are not official, and which, by the way, are untrue—that your aim is to lead to debate the history and policy of your party, and the free trade, free saloon features of the infamous Mills bill.
You also claim that you want to discuss the following resolution:
Resolved, That the policy of the republican party as expressed in its platform of 1888 is against the best interests of the American people.
We gladly stand by our platform and the entire history of our party; and we propose to discuss its history, and also the history of the democratic party, and its present conspiracy against labor, in any debate that may take place.
To that and we now propose to compel you to debate the entire history of the people in this campaign, or to quit the field, whichever you may prefer.
We therefore add the substance of your resolution to the one proposed by us and challenge you to debate them together. The two resolutions will read as follows:
Resolved, That the best interests of the country would be promoted by the restoration to power of the republican party.
Resolved, That the policy of the republican party as expressed in its platform of 1888 is for the best interests of the American people.
You certainly cannot find any honest fault with this proposition.
Malcolm G. Jeffris and Theo. W. Goldin, on behalf of the republican club, will meet A. M. Valentine and O. L. Clark, the committee named by you, at eight o'clock this evening, to arrange the details of the debate.
STANLEY B. SMITH,
President of the Republican Club.

THE CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.
The Republicans Once More Offer to Meet the Democrats in Joint Debate.
A Question Presented Which Can Hardly Fail to be Satisfactory.
JANESVILLE, Wis., Oct. 18, 1888.
To the Hon. Mr. Richardson, President of the Democratic Club:
Dear Sir: When an acceptance of your invitation to discuss the tariff was sent to you, it was supposed by the Republican Club that you would select some gentleman to oppose with the gentleman who was named by us to arrange the details of the debate. For some reason you declined to meet us on this basis, and I therefore again address you on the subject.
If the two gentlemen were chosen as suggested, it would have been our first effort to secure the adoption of a question for debate which should fairly bring under discussion the time and ends of the two parties as evidenced, not simply by the expression of individual opinion, but by executive acts and attempted legislation. This being presumably a campaign of intelligence you would not of course expect that republicans would concur in the language of your preamble, that the tariff is the only issue before the American people. Neither would you expect that republicans would care to discuss the views entertained by President Cleveland when such high democratic authority as the Nashville American finds only settlements of protection in the proslavery literary productions; and such high democratic authority as the Louisville Courier Journal finds them insulating only extreme free trade views. The democratic position on this question has been crystallized in the Mills bill and in this bill with its high duties on southern products and removal of all duties on important articles of northern production, with its provisions for the encouragement of moonshiners and free saloons, together with its scandalous combination with the "sugar trust," which republicans are anxious to have brought before, and understood by the people.
It is therefore suggested that in place of the proposition offered by you the following question be discussed:
Resolved, That the best interests of the country would be promoted by the restoration to power of the republican party.
The discussion of this resolution would permit the consideration of such questions as the propriety of a second term for the president which Mr. Cleveland denounced with the most unparalyzing vigor; the continuation of coming silver; which Mr. Cleveland officially declared would bring speedy ruin upon the country; the civil service reform which Mr. Cleveland has thoroughly abandoned and apparently forgotten; the solid South; the omission of Dakota; the management of our foreign affairs and the pension system. Should you accept this proposition it will be the pleasure of the Republican Club to name two gentlemen to confer with the same number to be selected by you to make suitable arrangements for the discussion.
STANLEY B. SMITH,
President of Republican Club.

NOTES:
October 22, 1888.
Hon. Alex. Richardson, President of the Democratic Club:
Dear Sir:—I have read your letter of October 20th, with great gratification. You show clearly by attempting to lug in matters which you admit are not official, and which, by the way, are untrue—that your aim is to lead to debate the history and policy of your party, and the free trade, free saloon features of the infamous Mills bill.
You also claim that you want to discuss the following resolution:
Resolved, That the policy of the republican party as expressed in its platform of 1888 is against the best interests of the American people.
We gladly stand by our platform and the entire history of our party; and we propose to discuss its history, and also the history of the democratic party, and its present conspiracy against labor, in any debate that may take place.
To that and we now propose to compel you to debate the entire history of the people in this campaign, or to quit the field, whichever you may prefer.
We therefore add the substance of your resolution to the one proposed by us and challenge you to debate them together. The two resolutions will read as follows:
Resolved, That the best interests of the country would be promoted by the restoration to power of the republican party.
Resolved, That the policy of the republican party as expressed in its platform of 1888 is for the best interests of the American people.
You certainly cannot find any honest fault with this proposition.
Malcolm G. Jeffris and Theo. W. Goldin, on behalf of the republican club, will meet A. M. Valentine and O. L. Clark, the committee named by you, at eight o'clock this evening, to arrange the details of the debate.
STANLEY B. SMITH,
President of the Republican Club.

NOTES:
October 22, 1888.
Hon. Alex. Richardson, President of the Democratic Club:
Dear Sir:—I have read your letter of October 20th, with great gratification. You show clearly by attempting to lug in matters which you admit are not official, and which, by the way, are untrue—that your aim is to lead to debate the history and policy of your party, and the free trade, free saloon features of the infamous Mills bill.
You also claim that you want to discuss the following resolution:
Resolved, That the policy of the republican party as expressed in its platform of 1888 is against the best interests of the American people.
We gladly stand by our platform and the entire history of our party; and we propose to discuss its history, and also the history of the democratic party, and its present conspiracy against labor, in any debate that may take place.
To that and we now propose to compel you to debate the entire history of the people in this campaign, or to quit the field, whichever you may prefer.
We therefore add the substance of your resolution to the one proposed by us and challenge you to debate them together. The two resolutions will read as follows:
Resolved, That the best interests of the country would be promoted by the restoration to power of the republican party.
Resolved, That the policy of the republican party as expressed in its platform of 1888 is for the best interests of the American people.
You certainly cannot find any honest fault with this proposition.
Malcolm G. Jeffris and Theo. W. Goldin, on behalf of the republican club, will meet A. M. Valentine and O. L. Clark, the committee named by you, at eight o'clock this evening, to arrange the details of the debate.
STANLEY B. SMITH,
President of the Republican Club.

NOTES:
October 22, 1888.
Hon. Alex. Richardson, President of the Democratic Club:
Dear Sir:—I have read your letter of October 20th, with great gratification. You show clearly by attempting to lug in matters which you admit are not official, and which, by the way, are untrue—that your aim is to lead to debate the history and policy of your party, and the free trade, free saloon features of the infamous Mills bill.
You also claim that you want to discuss the following resolution:
Resolved, That the policy of the republican party as expressed in its platform of 1888 is against the best interests of the American people.
We gladly stand by our platform and the entire history of our party; and we propose to discuss its history, and also the history of the democratic party, and its present conspiracy against labor, in any debate that may take place.
To that and we now propose to compel you to debate the entire history of the people in this campaign, or to quit the field, whichever you may prefer.
We therefore add the substance of your resolution to the one proposed by us and challenge you to debate them together. The two resolutions will read as follows:
Resolved, That the best interests of the country would be promoted by the restoration to power of the republican party.
Resolved, That the policy of the republican party as expressed in its platform of 1888 is for the best interests of the American people.
You certainly cannot find any honest fault with this proposition.
Malcolm G. Jeffris and Theo. W. Goldin, on behalf of the republican club, will meet A. M. Valentine and O. L. Clark, the committee named by you, at eight o'clock this evening, to arrange the details of the debate.
STANLEY B. SMITH,
President of the Republican Club.

THE CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.
The Republicans Once More Offer to Meet the Democrats in Joint Debate.
A Question Presented Which Can Hardly Fail to be Satisfactory.
JANESVILLE, Wis., Oct. 18, 1888.
To the Hon. Mr. Richardson, President of the Democratic Club:
Dear Sir: When an acceptance of your invitation to discuss the tariff was sent to you, it was supposed by the Republican Club that you would select some gentleman to oppose with the gentleman who was named by us to arrange the details of the debate. For some reason you declined to meet us on this basis, and I therefore again address you on the subject.
If the two gentlemen were chosen as suggested, it would have been our first effort to secure the adoption of a question for debate which should fairly bring under discussion the time and ends of the two parties as evidenced, not simply by the expression of individual opinion, but by executive acts and attempted legislation. This being presumably a campaign of intelligence you would not of course expect that republicans would concur in the language of your preamble, that the tariff is the only issue before the American people. Neither would you expect that republicans would care to discuss the views entertained by President Cleveland when such high democratic authority as the Nashville American finds only settlements of protection in the proslavery literary productions; and such high democratic authority as the Louisville Courier Journal finds them insulating only extreme free trade views. The democratic position on this question has been crystallized in the Mills bill and in this bill with its high duties on southern products and removal of all duties on important articles of northern production, with its provisions for the encouragement of moonshiners and free saloons, together with its scandalous combination with the "sugar trust," which republicans are anxious to have brought before, and understood by the people.
It is therefore suggested that in place of the proposition offered by you the following question be discussed:
Resolved, That the best interests of the country would be promoted by the restoration to power of the republican party.
The discussion of this resolution would permit the consideration of such questions as the propriety of a second term for the president which Mr. Cleveland denounced with the most unparalyzing vigor; the continuation of coming silver; which Mr. Cleveland officially declared would bring speedy ruin upon the country; the civil service reform which Mr. Cleveland has thoroughly abandoned and apparently forgotten; the solid South; the omission of Dakota; the management of our foreign affairs and the pension system. Should you accept this proposition it will be the pleasure of the Republican Club to name two gentlemen to confer with the same number to be selected by you to make suitable arrangements for the discussion.
STANLEY B. SMITH,
President of Republican Club.

NOTES:
October 22, 1888.
Hon. Alex. Richardson, President of the Democratic Club:
Dear Sir:—I have read your letter of October 20th, with great gratification. You show clearly by attempting to lug in matters which you admit are not official, and which, by the way, are untrue—that your aim is to lead to debate the history and policy of your party, and the free trade, free saloon features of the infamous Mills bill.
You also claim that you want to discuss the following resolution:
Resolved, That the policy of the republican party as expressed in its platform of 1888 is against the best interests of the American people.
We gladly stand by our platform and the entire history of our party; and we propose to discuss its history, and also the history of the democratic party, and its present conspiracy against labor, in any debate that may take place.
To that and we now propose to compel you to debate the entire history of the people in this campaign, or to quit the field, whichever you may prefer.
We therefore add the substance of your resolution to the one proposed by us and challenge you to debate them together. The two resolutions will read as follows:
Resolved, That the best interests of the country would be promoted by the restoration to power of the republican party.
Resolved, That the policy of the republican party as expressed in its platform of 1888 is for the best interests of the American people.
You certainly cannot find any honest fault with this proposition.
Malcolm G. Jeffris and Theo. W. Goldin, on behalf of the republican club, will meet A. M. Valentine and O. L. Clark, the committee named by you, at eight o'clock this evening, to arrange the details of the debate.
STANLEY B. SMITH,
President of the Republican Club.

NOTES:
October 22, 1888.
Hon. Alex. Richardson, President of the Democratic Club:
Dear Sir:—I have read your letter of October 20th, with great gratification. You show clearly by attempting to lug in matters which you admit are not official, and which, by the way, are untrue—that your aim is to lead to debate the history and policy of your party, and the free trade, free saloon features of the infamous Mills bill.
You also claim that you want to discuss the following resolution:
Resolved, That the policy of the republican party as expressed in its platform of 1888 is against the best interests of the American people.
We gladly stand by our platform and the entire history of our party; and we propose to discuss its history, and also the history of the democratic party, and its present conspiracy against labor, in any debate that may take place.
To that and we now propose to compel you to debate the entire history of the people in this campaign, or to quit the field, whichever you may prefer.
We therefore add the substance of your resolution to the one proposed by us and challenge you to debate them together. The two resolutions will read as follows:
Resolved, That the best interests of the country would be promoted by the restoration to power of the republican party.
Resolved, That the policy of the republican party as expressed in its platform of 1888 is for the best interests of the American people.
You certainly cannot find any honest fault with this proposition.
Malcolm G. Jeffris and Theo. W. Goldin, on behalf of the republican club, will meet A. M. Valentine and O. L. Clark, the committee named by you, at eight o'clock this evening, to arrange the details of the debate.
STANLEY B. SMITH,
President of the Republican Club.

NOTES:
October 22, 1888.
Hon. Alex. Richardson, President of the Democratic Club:
Dear Sir:—I have read your letter of October 20th, with great gratification. You show clearly by attempting to lug in matters which you admit are not official, and which, by the way, are untrue—that your aim is to lead to debate the history and policy of your party, and the free trade, free saloon features of the infamous Mills bill.
You also claim that you want to discuss the following resolution:
Resolved, That the policy of the republican party as expressed in its platform of 1888 is against the best interests of the American people.
We gladly stand by our platform and the entire history of our party; and we propose to discuss its history, and also the history of the democratic party, and its present conspiracy against labor, in any debate that may take place.
To that and we now propose to compel you to debate the entire history of the people in this campaign, or to quit the field, whichever you may prefer.
We therefore add the substance of your resolution to the one proposed by us and challenge you to debate them together. The two resolutions will read as follows:
Resolved, That the best interests of the country would be promoted by the restoration to power of the republican party.
Resolved, That the policy of the republican party as expressed in its platform of 1888 is for the best interests of the American people.
You certainly cannot find any honest fault with this proposition.
Malcolm G. Jeffris and Theo. W. Goldin, on behalf of the republican club, will meet A. M. Valentine and O. L. Clark, the committee named by you, at eight o'clock this evening, to arrange the details of the debate.
STANLEY B. SMITH,
President of the Republican Club.

NOTES:
October 22, 1888.
Hon. Alex. Richardson, President of the Democratic Club:
Dear Sir:—I have read your letter of October 20th, with great gratification. You show clearly by attempting to lug in matters which you admit are not official, and which, by the way, are untrue—that your aim is to lead to debate the history and policy of your party, and the free trade, free saloon features of the infamous Mills bill.
You also claim that you want to discuss the following resolution:
Resolved, That the policy of the republican party as expressed in its platform of 1888 is against the best interests of the American people.
We gladly stand by our platform and the entire history of our party; and we propose to discuss its history, and also the history of the democratic party, and its present conspiracy against labor, in any debate that may take place.
To that and we now propose to compel you to debate the entire history of the people in this campaign, or to quit the field, whichever you may prefer.
We therefore add the substance of your resolution to the one proposed by us and challenge you to debate them together. The two resolutions will read as follows:
Resolved, That the best interests of the country would be promoted by the restoration to power of the republican party.
Resolved, That the policy of the republican party as expressed in its platform of 1888 is for the best interests of the American people.
You certainly cannot find any honest fault with this proposition.
Malcolm G. Jeffris and Theo. W. Goldin, on behalf of the republican club, will meet A. M. Valentine and O. L. Clark, the committee named by you, at eight o'clock this evening, to arrange the details of the debate.
STANLEY B. SMITH,
President of the Republican Club.

NOTES:
October 22, 1888.
Hon. Alex. Richardson, President of the Democratic Club:
Dear Sir:—I have read your letter of October 20th, with great gratification. You show clearly by attempting to lug in matters which you admit are not official, and which, by the way, are untrue—that your aim is to lead to debate the history and policy of your party, and the free trade, free saloon features of the infamous Mills bill.
You also claim that you want to discuss the following resolution:
Resolved, That the policy of the republican party as expressed in its platform of 1888 is against the best interests of the American people.
We gladly stand by our platform and the entire history of our party; and we propose to discuss its history, and also the history of the democratic party, and its present conspiracy against labor, in any debate that may take place.
To that and we now propose to compel you to debate the entire history of the people in this campaign, or to quit the field, whichever you may prefer.
We therefore add the substance of your resolution to the one proposed by us and challenge you to debate them together. The two resolutions will read as follows:
Resolved, That the best interests of the country would be promoted by the restoration to power of the republican party.
Resolved, That the policy of the republican party as expressed in its platform of 1888 is for the best interests of the American people.
You certainly cannot find any honest fault with this proposition.
Malcolm G. Jeffris and Theo. W. Goldin, on behalf of the republican club, will meet A. M. Valentine and O. L. Clark, the committee named by you, at eight o'clock this evening, to arrange the details of the debate.
STANLEY B. SMITH,
President of the Republican Club.

"A TARIFF SPEECH."
Saturday Night's Democratic Demonstration and Mr. Hyzer's Speech.
Not the Length of the Step that is Important, but the Direction.
Loppin's hall was well filled on Saturday evening to hear E. M. Hyzer deliver his speech on the tariff. There were many ladies in the audience, and many more republicans. Dr. J. B. Whitcomb, president, and after music by the Catholic Cornet Band, introduced E. M. Hyzer, Esq., as the speaker of the evening. Mr. Hyzer spoke for about one hour and a half. His speech was a most remarkable effort, in that it illustrated what a little labor is capable of doing with raw material. On Saturday evening, October 20th, Mr. Hyzer spoke at the Riverside rink, delivering substantially the same speech, although in the rough. On this occasion his speech showed, as he stated, much study and research in its preparation. He admitted all the way through his speech that protection had been a blessing to this country in building up our diversified industries, and his only objection to a continuation of this policy was that the country was rich and did not require protection. Some of his reasonings were weak and childishly ludicrous. For instance, in his attempt to answer a program remark made by the republican presidential candidate, he said:
"The argument has been made in Mr. Harrison's letter of acceptance, that a reduction of the tariff necessarily means free trade. The argument, says Mr. Harrison, compels free trade. 'It is not the length of the step that is important, but the direction of it.' Now I want to call your attention for a few minutes to that assertion as an important one, coming as it does from the candidate of the party upon its ticket. 'It is not the length of the step that is important but the direction of it.' When you make that statement you will see it is true it will for ever prevent us from reducing our protective tariff at all. Because if it is the direction of the step instead of the length that is important, any reduction at all, as he says, must lead to free trade, and as he says the argument compels free trade.
Let us examine that. Suppose that in a township meeting of farmers it was proposed and adopted to raise for the three ensuing years a five per cent tax on the property of that district for the purpose of building highways, and at the expiration of the first year it should be found that the five per cent tax was putting more money into the town treasury than was necessary for the purpose for which it was raised; and suppose it should be found that three per cent on the taxable property of the town would be sufficient to pay the expenses of constructing such roads in that town; and suppose that a town meeting some gentlemen should arise and say, 'Mr. Chairman, we have raised a five per cent tax upon the taxable property in this town, and we've wasted so much; we don't want five per cent, but we do want three, and I move you that for the next two ensuing years we collect three per cent on the taxable property of this town instead of five,' and suppose some other gentlemen should get up and say, 'Mr. Chairman, that the gentlemen says is perfectly true; we don't want five per cent, but we do want three, but I'm afraid that if we reduce the five per cent to three that it will lead to the abolition of the entire tax, and we won't have any (applause.) Now isn't that fairly, honestly and squarely what Mr. Harrison says? 'It is not the length of the step but the direction of it,' and the argument says, compels free trade. I say, my friends, with all respect for the distinguished gentlemen who is upon the republican ticket, that this is not true.
Mr. Hyzer did not attempt to answer the editorial articles in the Gazette, as advertised in the Recorder. He attempted to substantiate one statement made by the Recorder, wherein that paper stated that Mr. Blaine had made a statement concerning the relative wages in England and the United States, by reading from a report of a United States consul and attributing the language to Mr. Blaine.
The speech evoked very little applause even from political friends. On the stage with Mr. Hyzer were the band, Dr. Whitcomb and Mayor Winslow. After he had been speaking ten minutes the band disappeared. A few minutes later Mr. Hyzer stood along on his chair to where he was bid by the stage scenery where he calmly pulled a cigar and acted as "bull-wheeler" by leading the applause with his cane. Dr. Whitcomb looked nervous and upset before Mr. Hyzer had fairly got started on his speech. The orator himself looked the people for going out, but the stage looked so handsome and tired they couldn't stand it.

OBITUARY.
MRS. JOHN MOUD.
Mrs. John Moud died at ten minutes after eleven o'clock this forenoon, while sitting in her rocking chair. Her death was sudden and entirely unexpected to her family and friends. Mrs. Moud had long been a resident of Janesville, and had the respect of a large circle of friends. Her funeral will be held from her late home on South Main street, on Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock.
MRS. MOWERS.
Mr. Sylvester VanBuren, of this city, was summoned to the death bed of his mother, Mrs. Mowers, of Allen's Grove last Thursday. She departed this life on Friday morning at half past six o'clock. Deceased was seventy-three years of age, and a long and patient sufferer. Even in her suffering she gave evidence of a true christian spirit and faith in her Redeemer, and was always a kind and loving mother.
She leaves a family of six children, four sons and two daughters, her husband having preceded her to the other shore.
Funerals.
First a cold then a cough, then consumption, then death. I took Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption, and I believe it saved my life. J. W. FROB, of Washington, D.C., and Dr. Acker's Remedy.

OBITUARY.
MRS. JOHN MOUD.
Mrs. John Moud died at ten minutes after eleven o'clock this forenoon, while sitting in her rocking chair. Her death was sudden and entirely unexpected to her family and friends. Mrs. Moud had long been a resident of Janesville, and had the respect of a large circle of friends. Her funeral will be held from her late home on South Main street, on Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock.
MRS. MOWERS.
Mr. Sylvester VanBuren, of this city, was summoned to the death bed of his mother, Mrs. Mowers, of Allen's Grove last Thursday. She departed this life on Friday morning at half past six o'clock. Deceased was seventy-three years of age, and a long and patient sufferer. Even in her suffering she gave evidence of a true christian spirit and faith in her Redeemer, and was always a kind and loving mother.
She leaves a family of six children, four sons and two daughters, her husband having preceded her to the other shore.
Funerals.
First a cold then a cough, then consumption, then death. I took Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption, and I believe it saved my life. J. W. FROB, of Washington, D.C., and Dr. Acker's Remedy.

OBITUARY.
MRS. JOHN MOUD.
Mrs. John Moud died at ten minutes after eleven o'clock this forenoon, while sitting in her rocking chair. Her death was sudden and entirely unexpected to her family and friends. Mrs. Moud had long been a resident of Janesville, and had the respect of a large circle of friends. Her funeral will be held from her late home on South Main street, on Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock.
MRS. MOWERS.
Mr. Sylvester VanBuren, of this city, was summoned to the death bed of his mother, Mrs. Mowers, of Allen's Grove last Thursday. She departed this life on Friday morning at half past six o'clock. Deceased was seventy-three years of age, and a long and patient sufferer. Even in her suffering she gave evidence of a true christian spirit and faith in her Redeemer, and was always a kind and loving mother.
She leaves a family of six children, four sons and two daughters, her husband having preceded her to the other shore.
Funerals.
First a cold then a cough, then consumption, then death. I took Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption, and I believe it saved my life. J. W. FROB, of Washington, D.C., and Dr. Acker's Remedy.

OBITUARY.
MRS. JOHN MOUD.
Mrs. John Moud died at ten minutes after eleven o'clock this forenoon, while sitting in her rocking chair. Her death was sudden and entirely unexpected to her family and friends. Mrs. Moud had long been a resident of Janesville, and had the respect of a large circle of friends. Her funeral will be held from her late home on South Main street, on Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock.
MRS. MOWERS.
Mr. Sylvester VanBuren, of this city, was summoned to the death bed of his mother, Mrs. Mowers, of Allen's Grove last Thursday. She departed this life on Friday morning at half past six o'clock. Deceased was seventy-three years of age, and a long and patient sufferer. Even in her suffering she gave evidence of a true christian spirit and faith in her Redeemer, and was always a kind and loving mother.
She leaves a family of six children, four sons and two daughters, her husband having preceded her to the other shore.
Funerals.
First a cold then a cough, then consumption, then death. I took Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption, and I believe it saved my life. J. W. FROB, of Washington, D.C., and Dr. Acker's Remedy.

OBITUARY.
MRS. JOHN MOUD.
Mrs. John Moud died at ten minutes after eleven o'clock this forenoon, while sitting in her rocking chair. Her death was sudden and entirely unexpected to her family and friends. Mrs. Moud had long been a resident of Janesville, and had the respect of a large circle of friends. Her funeral will be held from her late home on South Main street, on Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock.
MRS. MOWERS.
Mr. Sylvester VanBuren, of this city, was summoned to the death bed of his mother, Mrs. Mowers, of Allen's Grove last Thursday. She departed this life on Friday morning at half past six o'clock. Deceased was seventy-three years of age, and a long and patient sufferer. Even in her suffering she gave evidence of a true christian spirit and faith in her Redeemer, and was always a kind and loving mother.
She leaves a family of six children, four sons and two daughters, her husband having preceded her to the other shore.
Funerals.
First a cold then a cough, then consumption, then death. I took Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption, and I believe it saved my life. J. W. FROB, of Washington, D.C., and Dr. Acker's Remedy.

BISHOP WELLES' DEATH.
Wisconsin Episcopal Churches Mourned a Loss.
Changes were made in the services of the local Episcopal churches yesterday in commemoration of the death of Bishop Edward Randolph Welles. The bishop's death occurred at Waterloo, N. Y., early Saturday morning.
Bishop Welles was born in Waterloo, January 10th, 1830; graduated at Harvard, 1850; ordained deacon, December 9, 1857. During his episcopate, in connection with his duties as pastor in the New York diocese, he gave Sunday services at St. Paul's, Lewisburg, Christ Church, Lookport, and Church of the Epiphany, Sullivan County. He was ordained priest September 12th, 1858; began his pastoral work at Red Wing, Minnesota, October 31, 1858, which was followed by the organization of the Parish of Christ Church, Red Wing, of which he became rector, and which position he held until his elevation to the episcopate. He received the degree of S. T. D. from Racine college, Wisconsin, 1874. He was consecrated in St. Thomas church, New York, October 21, 1874, by Bishop Smith, of Kentucky; Bishops of Connecticut, of North Carolina, of Whipple, of Minnesota, and of Kingston, Jamaica, West Indies. During the year following his consecration, the ocean of Ford du Lac was created from the northern portion of his jurisdiction, and Bishop Welles elected to remain in the old diocese.
By his death the Wisconsin Episcopal churches are left without a bishop. Dr. Fiske having declined the Ford du Lac bishopric some time ago.

BISHOP WELLES' DEATH.
Wisconsin Episcopal Churches Mourned a Loss.
Changes were made in the services of the local Episcopal churches yesterday in commemoration of the death of Bishop Edward Randolph Welles. The bishop's death occurred at Waterloo, N. Y., early Saturday morning.
Bishop Welles was born in Waterloo, January 10th, 1830; graduated at Harvard, 1850; ordained deacon, December 9, 1857. During his episcopate, in connection with his duties as pastor in the New York diocese, he gave Sunday services at St. Paul's, Lewisburg, Christ Church, Lookport, and Church of the Epiphany, Sullivan County. He was ordained priest September 12th, 1858; began his pastoral work at Red Wing, Minnesota, October 31, 1858, which was followed by the organization of the Parish of Christ Church, Red Wing, of which he became rector, and which position he held until his elevation to the episcopate. He received the degree of S. T. D. from Racine college, Wisconsin, 1874. He was consecrated in St. Thomas church, New York, October 21, 1874, by Bishop Smith, of Kentucky; Bishops of Connecticut, of North Carolina, of Whipple, of Minnesota, and of Kingston, Jamaica, West Indies. During the year following his consecration, the ocean of Ford du Lac was created from the northern portion of his jurisdiction, and Bishop Welles elected to remain in the old diocese.
By his death the Wisconsin Episcopal churches are left without a bishop. Dr. Fiske having declined the Ford du Lac bishopric some time ago.

BISHOP WELLES' DEATH.
Wisconsin Episcopal Churches Mourned a Loss.
Changes were made in the services of the local Episcopal churches yesterday in commemoration of the death of Bishop Edward Randolph Welles. The bishop's death occurred at Waterloo, N. Y., early Saturday morning.
Bishop Welles was born in Waterloo, January 10th, 1830; graduated at Harvard, 1850; ordained deacon, December 9, 1857. During his episcopate, in connection with his duties as pastor in the New York diocese, he gave Sunday services at St. Paul's, Lewisburg, Christ Church, Lookport, and Church of the Epiphany, Sullivan County. He was ordained priest September 12th, 1858; began his pastoral work at Red Wing, Minnesota, October 31, 1858, which was followed by the organization of the Parish of Christ Church, Red Wing, of which he became rector, and which position he held until his elevation to the episcopate. He received the degree of S. T. D. from Racine college, Wisconsin, 1874. He was consecrated in St. Thomas church, New York, October 21, 1874, by Bishop Smith, of Kentucky; Bishops of Connecticut, of North Carolina, of Whipple, of Minnesota, and of Kingston, Jamaica, West Indies. During the year following his consecration, the ocean of Ford du Lac was created from the northern portion of his jurisdiction, and Bishop Welles elected to remain in the old diocese.
By his death the Wisconsin Episcopal churches are left without a bishop. Dr. Fiske having declined the Ford du Lac bishopric some time ago.

BISHOP WELLES' DEATH.
Wisconsin Episcopal Churches Mourned a Loss.
Changes were made in the services of the local Episcopal churches yesterday in commemoration of the death of Bishop Edward Randolph Welles. The bishop's death occurred at Waterloo, N. Y., early Saturday morning.
Bishop Welles was born in Waterloo, January 10th, 1830; graduated at Harvard, 1850; ordained deacon, December 9, 1857. During his episcopate, in connection with his duties as pastor in the New York diocese, he gave Sunday services at St. Paul's, Lewisburg, Christ Church, Lookport, and Church of the Epiphany, Sullivan County. He was ordained priest September 12th, 1858; began his pastoral work at Red Wing, Minnesota, October 31, 1858, which was followed by the organization of the Parish of Christ Church, Red Wing, of which he became rector, and which position he held until his elevation to the episcopate. He received the degree of S. T. D. from Racine college, Wisconsin, 1874. He was consecrated in St. Thomas church, New York, October 21, 1874, by Bishop Smith, of Kentucky; Bishops of Connecticut, of North Carolina, of Whipple, of Minnesota, and of Kingston, Jamaica, West Indies. During the year following his consecration, the ocean of Ford du Lac was created from the northern portion of his jurisdiction, and Bishop Welles elected to remain in the old diocese.
By his death the Wisconsin Episcopal churches are left without a bishop. Dr. Fiske having declined the Ford du Lac bishopric some time ago.

BISHOP WELLES' DEATH.
Wisconsin Episcopal Churches Mourned a Loss.
Changes were made in the services of the local Episcopal churches yesterday in commemoration of the death of Bishop Edward Randolph Welles. The bishop's death occurred at Waterloo, N. Y., early Saturday morning.
Bishop Welles was born in Waterloo, January 10th, 1830; graduated at Harvard, 1850; ordained deacon, December 9, 1857. During his episcopate, in connection with his duties as pastor in the New York diocese, he gave Sunday services at St. Paul's, Lewisburg, Christ Church, Lookport, and Church of the Epiphany, Sullivan County. He was ordained priest September 12th, 1858; began his pastoral work at Red Wing, Minnesota, October 31, 1858, which was followed by the organization of the Parish of Christ Church, Red Wing, of which he became rector, and which position he held until his elevation to the episcopate. He received the degree of S. T. D. from Racine college, Wisconsin, 1874. He was consecrated in St. Thomas church, New York, October 21, 1874, by Bishop Smith, of Kentucky; Bishops of Connecticut, of North Carolina, of Whipple, of Minnesota, and of Kingston, Jamaica, West Indies. During the year following his consecration, the ocean of Ford du Lac was created from the northern portion of his jurisdiction, and Bishop Welles elected to remain in the old diocese.
By his death the Wisconsin Episcopal churches are left without a bishop. Dr. Fiske having declined the Ford du Lac bishopric some time ago.

BISHOP WELLES' DEATH.
Wisconsin Episcopal Churches Mourned a Loss.
Changes were made in the services of the local Episcopal churches yesterday in commemoration of the death of Bishop Edward Randolph Welles. The bishop's death occurred at Waterloo, N. Y., early Saturday morning.
Bishop Welles was born in Waterloo, January 10th, 1830; graduated at Harvard, 1850; ordained deacon, December 9, 1857. During his episcopate, in connection with his duties as pastor in the New York diocese, he gave Sunday services at St. Paul's, Lewisburg, Christ Church, Lookport, and Church of the Epiphany, Sullivan County. He was ordained priest September 12th, 1858; began his pastoral work at Red Wing, Minnesota, October 31, 1858, which was followed by the organization of the Parish of Christ Church, Red Wing, of which he became rector, and which position he held until his elevation to the episcopate. He received the degree of S. T. D. from Racine college, Wisconsin, 1874. He was consecrated in St. Thomas church, New York, October 21, 1874, by Bishop Smith, of Kentucky; Bishops of Connecticut, of North Carolina, of Whipple, of Minnesota, and of Kingston, Jamaica, West Indies. During the year following his consecration, the ocean of Ford du Lac was created from the northern portion of his jurisdiction, and Bishop Welles elected to remain in the old diocese.
By his death the Wisconsin Episcopal churches are left without a bishop. Dr. Fiske having declined the Ford du Lac bishopric some time ago.

THE BOARD TALK POLITICS.
They Inquire Regarding Superintendent Keyes' Free Trade Mission Circle.
An Interesting Session of the School Commissioners, Saturday Night.
Most of Saturday evening was spent by the school commissioners in talking insurance and politics. All the commissioners were present except Commissioner Sutherland; and Commissioner Stevens occupied the chair.
As a preliminary Superintendent G. C. Collier's report, to the effect that the contract for enlarging the first ward building had been completed with, was read and placed on file. The addition was accepted by the board, all voting aye. Additional insurance was fixed as follows: \$9,000 on the new second ward building, making \$12,000 on that building, and \$3,000 on the first ward building, making \$15,000 on that building. Several plans for dividing the insurance among the local dealers were proposed but each was voted down. Finally a compromise was made and the insurance was divided as follows: Metcalf & McKee, \$4,000; Sims, Boyner, \$3,000; J. G. Saxe, \$1,500; M. Northrop, \$1,500.
The discussion of Superintendent Keyes' political work was brought up by a question of Commissioner Stevens.
"I don't care to raise any breeze," said the commissioner, "but I would like to find out whether our superintendent is attending to his duties in the schools, in addition to all his work through the country. As to his speeches, I don't care whether they are republican, democratic, prohibitionist, woman suffrage, or in the interest of a church. All that I thought of, was that he hired him this year to give his entire time to the schools. It seems as though there was work enough there to keep a man busy most of his time, and I merely bring the matter up for information."
"It occurs to me," retorted Commissioner Wilson, "that if the professor was making republican speeches there would be no objection made, whatever."
"It isn't for political motives [that I raise these questions]," was the response. "I submit that it doesn't look quite right."
"Have there been objections from any body but republicans?" interrupted Commissioner McClellan.
Com. Smith—"Quite a number. It seems to be taken much the same way as Judge Bennett were to take to the stump."
Com. McClellan—"As to neglect of duty, perhaps the clerk can tell us more than any one else."
The clerk said that no complaints of the superintendent's not doing good work had been made to him. He thought, with Commissioner Stevens, however, that it would be better for the influence of the schools if active political work for any party by any of the officers of the schools were discontinued.
Superintendent Keyes was not present, having an appointment to speak at Indian Ford, and no definite notice of the matter was taken.

THE BOARD TALK POLITICS.
They Inquire Regarding Superintendent Keyes' Free Trade Mission Circle.
An Interesting Session of the School Commissioners, Saturday Night.
Most of Saturday evening was spent by the school commissioners in talking insurance and politics. All the commissioners were present except Commissioner Sutherland; and Commissioner Stevens occupied the chair.
As a preliminary Superintendent G. C. Collier's report, to the effect that the contract for enlarging the first ward building had been completed with, was read and placed on file. The addition was accepted by the board, all voting aye. Additional insurance was fixed as follows: \$9,000 on the new second ward building, making \$12,000 on that building, and \$3,000 on the first ward building, making \$15,000 on that building. Several plans for dividing the insurance among the local dealers were proposed but each was voted down. Finally a compromise was made and the insurance was divided as follows: Metcalf & McKee, \$4,000; Sims, Boyner, \$3,000; J. G. Saxe, \$1,500; M. Northrop, \$1,500.
The discussion of Superintendent Keyes' political work was brought up by a question of Commissioner Stevens.
"I don't care to raise any breeze," said the commissioner, "but I would like to find out whether our superintendent is attending to his duties in the schools, in addition to all his work through the country. As to his speeches, I don't care whether they are republican, democratic, prohibitionist, woman suffrage, or in the interest of a church. All that I thought of, was that he hired him this year to give his entire time to the schools. It seems as though there was work enough there to keep a man busy most of his time